Mr. V. VENKATAPPA.—Are the Government aware that the District Board has not funds to that extent?

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—That is a different matter. If the District Board is earnest about the bridge, it should try and collect the amount.

Mr. V. VENKATAPPA.—If the District Board pleads inability to find all that amount, how are the Government going to dispose of this question?

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—We shall decide the question on its merits.

Mr. V. VENKATAPPA.—In case the District Board finds itself unable to contribute the amount, cannot the Government execute the work and help the people?

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—I am sorry I can hold out no such assurance.

Mr. V. VENKATAPPA.—Then, is the scheme to be abandoned altogether?

Mr. K. V ANANTARAMAN.—If it comes to that, we shall make some suggestions to the District Board in the matter.

Muslim and Non-Muslim Pupils attending various grades of Schools.

Q.—160. **Mr. G. R. AMEER JAN** (Gundlupet *cum* Chamarajnagar *cum* Nanjangud *cum* T. Narsipur *cum* Yelandur, Mahomedan—Rural).—

Will the Government be pleased to furnish a comparative statement of boys attending Urdu and Kannada Primary and Middle Schools and comparative strength of Muslim and Non-Muslim students in the High Schools of the State?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda).**—

Information is furnished below.—

		No. of boys.
Primary Schools—		
Kannada	...	1,78,474
Urdu	...	20,121
Middle Schools—		
Kannada	...	42,348
Urdu		3,092
High Schools—		
Muslims	...	904
Non-Muslims	...	11,246

Levy of Meter Hire by the Electrical Department.

Q.—163. **Mr. M. N. JOIS** (Mysore City—Urban).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the amount of meter hire collected in the Electrical Department for the past five years;

(*b*) the price paid by the department for the meters installed in these years and their number?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. M. G. Mehkri).**—

(*a*) and (*b*).—The total number of meters in service and the total meter-hire collected each year were—

Year	No. of meters in service at the end of the year	Total cost	Meter hire collected
		Rs.	Rs.
1936-37	32,916	4,00,597	36,588
1937-38	35,730	4,34,144	41,153
1938-39	39,420	4,80,609	44,633
1939-40	42,523	5,21,466	49,045
1940-41	45,263	5,58,499	51,236

Mr. M. N. JOIS.—Of the total number of meters which are in service, may I know how many relate to new installations and how many to old installations?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Notice.

Mr. M. N. JOIS.—Does the total cost given in the answer include establishment charges also?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Yes.

Mr. M. N. JOIS.—What is the actual cost per meter?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Notice.

Mr. M. N. JOIS.—The department has purchased a number of meters and knows what price has been paid for them. So, the information I want is the price paid for those meters which are in actual service, more than what has been paid for all the meters together, some of which may be merely lying in the Stores.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—The member's attention is invited to the question relating to the total number of meters in service and the total cost paid therefor.

Mr. M. N. JOIS.—Yes, but the answer gives the cost of the total number of meters purchased, and not of those actually installed.

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—I can tell the member that the difference will not be very much.

Mr. M. N. JOIS.—I am afraid it will be material. Is not meter hire collected on all meters in service?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—No. In respect of 20 per cent of them, no meter hire is collected.

Mr. M. N. JOIS.—What is the average hire per meter per annum?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Rs. 1-2-0 per meter per annum. There is no meter hire in respect of installations where flat rate is levied. Also no meter hire is charged in respect of installations which consume less than 3 units per month.

Mr. M. N. JOIS.—What is the policy underlying these exemptions?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—The policy is to help the poor.

Mr. M. N. JOIS.—Is the meter hire the same for all installations or does it increase with higher consumption?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—It varies. For installations which consume 7 to 15 points per month a fee of 8 annas is levied per month; above 15 points, one rupee and so on.

Mr. M. N. JOIS.—Even at the rate of half a rupee per meter, does not the Department collect Rs. 6 per annum on every meter in service?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—No. As stated already, there are some installations in respect of which no meter hire is charged.

Mr. M. N. JOIS.—Meters are installed with the object of measuring the consumption of power, is it not?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Yes.

Mr. M. N. JOIS.—Is there any justification in charging for the apparatus which the department uses for its own purposes? Do the merchants, for example, levy from the consuming public any fee or rent on the measures and weights they use?

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—Yes. Many merchants do make deductions against ಧರ್ಮ, ಸುಂಕ, etc., from the amounts due to the suppliers.

Mr. M. N. JOIS.—Do the Government agree that meter hire also has been a source of profit to the department?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—No. All that the department expects is a return of about 10 per cent on the capital invested so as to cover the cost of maintenance, repairs, reading inspectors, etc.

Mr. M. N. JOIS.—Since the department is earning enormous profits from power supply, can it not do away with the meter charges?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Since meters have been installed, it is necessary to maintain an establishment for the purposes I mentioned and for that, it is necessary to collect meter hire.

Mr. M. N. JOIS.—Very well. Within a few years of installing a meter, the department will have recovered, by way of meter hire, the entire cost of the meter. At least after that, is it not reasonable to do away with the hire?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Even meters serve only for some years. Afterwards they go out of use and we must be prepared to replace them.

Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWAMY.—The amount of meter hire collected during 1940–41 is stated to be Rs. 51,236. Does this not show that the department is making heavy profits from this source?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—I cannot say that.

Mr. M. RAMASWAMY.—Do the Government agree that meter charges can at least be reduced?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—No. Government have shown all possible concessions to poor people. The present income is just sufficient to meet the actual cost. If at all, it may be slightly less.

Mr. M. RAMASWAMY.—Since the number of installations is increasing from year to year, the receipts under meter hire are also increasing. In this view at least, cannot the meter hire be reduced?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—I cannot answer that question.

Mr. M. RAMASWAMY.—Government must please consider it.

Mr. K. SUBBIAH SETTY.—The total cost of 45,263 meters is, according to the answer furnished, Rs. 5,58,000 and the

meter hire collected is Rs. 51,236. At this rate, all the capital invested can be recovered within 10 years, is it not?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Yes. But if the cost of replacements, repairs, etc., are taken into account, it will not be so.

Mr. K. SUBBIAH SETTY.—What is the average life of a meter?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—I cannot say that off-hand.

Mr. K. SUBBIAH SETTY.—What will be the cost of repairs and replacements?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Notice.

At this stage (8-45 a.m.) Mr. President (Rajamantrapravina *N. Madhava Rau, B.A., B.L., Dewan) arrived and took the Chair.*

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Who inspects the meters from time to time?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Meter Inspectors.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Government had appointed a Government Inspector. Did he examine any of the meters?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Yes.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA.—Did he bring to the notice of the department that 10 to 15 per cent of them were defective?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—That is not a supplementary question.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH.—In 1936-37, 32,916 meters were in service. Did they not continue to be in service in the following year also?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—I cannot be sure of that. Some of them might have gone out of order.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH.—At least the rest might have continued in service, is it not?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Yes.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH.—So the income shown for the following year includes also the income derived from those same meters, is it not?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Possibly.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH.—So, at least in respect of those meters which continue in service and are not replaced, if meter hire continues to be levied for all time, will it not be making a profit without justification?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—I do not think so. On the other hand, it is stated that the receipts from hire are not sufficient to cover the various items which I already referred to.

Mr. M. SUBBIAH.—Will an enquiry be made as to the actual cost of maintenance, etc., and if it is found that the collections are more, will the meter hire be reduced at least then?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Yes.

Mr. V. VENKATAPPA.—Is it a fact that even in cases where a flat rate is fixed, metre hire is being collected?

The MINISTER for LAW (Rajaseva-prasakta A. V. Ramanathan).—I do not think so, but will however make enquiries.

Mr. Sannagowdara CHANNA-BASAPPA.—If a consumer is prepared to purchase the meter outright, will the department discontinue charging meter hire?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—That will not be possible.

Mr. Sannagowdara CHANNA-BASAPPA.—Will that not be more convenient to the consumers without at the same time causing any inconvenience to the department?

Mr. A. V. RAMANATHAN.—That raises a question of policy, which cannot be discussed during question time.

Mr. S. I. MUMTAZ.—Is it the intention of Government to make a profit from meter hire?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—No.

Mr. S. I. MUMTAZ.—Then, why is it that they collect more than what the meters cost?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—It is not merely the cost of the meter, but other items to which I referred will also have to be taken into consideration,

Mr. S. I. MUMTAZ.—Will the Government consider the question of reducing the meter hire in case the collections are found to be in excess of the actual expenditure under all those items?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Yes.

Mr. C. RAMASWAMY CHETTY.—May I know the number of power installations in Sagar?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Notice.

Mr. C. RAMASWAMY CHETTY.—Are the Government aware that for certain private connections, no meter is installed?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Yes, because meters are not available now.

Mr. C. RAMASWAMY CHETTY.—Will not the Government incur a loss as a result of this?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—Yes, but it cannot be helped.

Mr. C. RAMASWAMY CHETTY.—Some pay meter hire and others do not. Will this not amount to invidious distinction between one consumer and another?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—This is due to want of meters.

Mr. U. L. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Does the amount of Rs. 5,58,499 represent only the cost of the meters?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—No. It includes other items also.

Mr. U. L. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—The question was about the cost of meters only. Even now, will the Government be good enough to furnish us the figure?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—I shall make enquiries again and furnish the figure.

Mr. U. L. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—According to the figures furnished in the answer, will not the department be realising twice the actual amount invested on meters?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—I do not agree that it is so.

Mr. U. L. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—However, in view of the fact that consumers are put to a loss by having to pay the meter hire every month, why should the department not sell the meters once for all to the consumers?

Mr. M. G. MEHKRI.—It cannot be done.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

(i) Subjects of special interest to Muslim Members.

Mr. S. N. M. RAZVI said that on Friday previous, when Muslim members of the House had gone out for prayers a certain representation (No. 136) in which they were much interested had lapsed on account of the absence of the mover. There might be other cases of that kind in future. The Muslim members, he said, were therefore anxious that subjects of special interest to them be kindly not taken up when those members happened to be attending to their prayers.

The PRESIDENT replied that it did not appear necessary to raise any general question on that issue and that some suitable arrangement could well be arrived at on each such occasion.

(ii) Using the Term 'Muslim' for 'Mahomedan' in Official Records.

Mr. S. N. M. RAZVI then represented that in future, Muslim members or their constituencies be referred to as such, and not as 'Mahomedans', in the list of business and the proceedings of the Assembly, as well as in all other official records.

The PRESIDENT replied that the request would be noted.

(iii) Procedure *re* Reconsideration of Points dealt with in Rulings from the Chair.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY requested permission to say a few words with reference to the ruling given on the previous day (*re* the point of order raised by Mr. F. C. Devaraj Urs). He wanted to do so soon after the ruling was given, but the President was pleased to say that an opportunity might be taken later. The President had been pleased to say, in the ruling itself, that any matter could be brought up for reconsideration. Members of the House were highly thankful for that, and the speaker would avail himself of the opportunity on the present occasion.

The PRESIDENT asked what the member wanted to suggest.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY said that he had no suggestions to make but would make a certain representation with reference to the ruling.

Rao Bahadur M. RAMASWAMY raised a point of order whether the member could make any such representation

without giving the same in writing and in advance. Secondly, in case the member was going to be permitted to make any suggestions or representation, opportunity would have to be afforded to the other members also to discuss the same; and if this was done, the time available for discussion of resolutions, which was already very short, would be further reduced. He hoped that the President would not allow such unexpected items of work to interfere with regular business before the House in that manner. He therefore requested the President to consider how best he should dispose of any representation which Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy might wish to make, later on.

Mr. S. C. MALLIAH said that it was true that the President had been pleased, in his ruling, to promise opportunities for members to request re-consideration of any particular questions. If such a privilege were meant to be extended only to particular individuals, the speaker would strongly oppose it. But if it was meant to be open to every member of the House, he would have no objection.

Mr. H. HONNIAH said that all this discussion seemed to relate to a ruling which itself had not been understood by some of the members because it had been given in English only.

Thereupon, **Mr. C. K. VENKATARAMIAH (Kannada Translator to Government)** read out the Kannada version of the President's ruling.

The PRESIDENT then asked Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy what it was that he wished to represent. He however reminded the member that what had been promised in the course of the ruling was that a member would be given an opportunity of requesting reconsideration of any matter if such reconsideration was necessary and if the House was in favour of that course. In other words, it was necessary that permission should be applied for in advance, so that the Chair could have an opportunity of considering whether the request was reasonable, whether the time for discussion was available and when exactly the matter under reference might be taken up.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY asked whether the President held that permission should be asked for in writing in such cases.

The PRESIDENT replied in the affirmative, and added that that was necessary to ensure that preliminary discussion itself did not take up too much time.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY said that this would be noted for future guidance.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

Extension of the Prohibitory Orders issued by the District Magistrate of Kolar.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY then invited reference to the notice which he had given on the previous day, and solicited permission to move for adjournment of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, *viz.*, the extension of the prohibitory orders issued by the District Magistrate of Kolar by two months.

The PRESIDENT said that he would have permitted this question being taken up as a special representation, but since a regular motion for adjournment was proposed to be moved, it was necessary to ascertain whether, according to the Rules, at least 60 members would signify their support to the motion. He therefore asked members desirous of supporting the motion to stand in their seats.

More than sixty members rose to signify their support to the motion.

The PRESIDENT then said that ordinarily adjournment motions were taken up at 4 o'clock. But since the present sitting was being held in the morning and the House was not meeting again in the afternoon, the Ministers and he would be willing to allow the motion to be moved at any hour which was convenient to the members.

It was first agreed that the motion be taken up at 10 o'clock the same morning. But **Mr. S. I. MUMTAZ** represented that very little time was available, even

as matters then stood, for resolutions, that owing to other causes not even one resolution could be taken up so far, and that if the adjournment motion was taken up at 10 o'clock, resolutions would all lapse. He therefore suggested that the House might meet at 4 o' clock the same day for discussing the particular motion which Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy wanted to move.

It was finally agreed that only half-an-hour be allowed for the adjournment motion, *i.e.*, from 11 A.M. to 11-30 A.M.

Death of a Person as a result of Injuries inflicted by Members of Military Troops in Dodda Bommasandra.

At this stage, a **MEMBER** stated that certain newspapers had reported that a person had died as a result of injuries inflicted by members of the military troops in Dodda Bommasandra village, and requested the Government to take needful action in the matter.

The PRESIDENT replied that the attention of Government had been drawn to these reports and that necessary enquiries would be instituted in the matter.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 1.

Introduction of Hindi in Schools.

Mr. RAMLAL THIWARI moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja to introduce Hindi as one of the subjects in all Primary and Middle Schools and that a teacher be appointed in each school for the purpose."

He said that in the neighbouring Provinces of Madras and Bombay, the study of Hindi had received a great deal of encouragement especially after the popular Ministries came into office. In Mysore also the member was glad that something had been done in the same direction since 1936, but very much more still remained to be done. At the present moment, the whole of India was eagerly looking for what the Government of Mysore, which had done so much for the spread of education among the masses, would do in this important matter. The only object of this resolution was to provide adequate opportunities for all those who were anxious to learn Hindi. Even in Hyderabad, a committee had been constituted which formulated a definite five-year plan for giving special encouragement to Hindi in all schools except in the case of the Osmania University where, Urdu continued to be a compulsory language. That committee included Hindu members also and the speaker was glad that the Hindi-Urdu controversy in that State had been set at rest by common consent among the two important sections of the community. He earnestly hoped that the Government of Mysore would similarly extend encouragement to Hindi by accepting the resolution.

Mr. M. N. JOIS, in seconding the resolution, said that it was far from his intention to minimise the importance either of the State language, *viz.*, Kannada, or of the mother tongue of the Muslims, *viz.*, Urdu. The resolution had been brought forward with the only object that people of Mysore also should have opportunities of learning the language which was going to be the *lingua franca* of the whole of India. Just as English was the official language for most parts of India, Hindi happened to be a language which was common to a vast majority of the masses in India, and it was natural to expect that such a language should be encouraged in Mysore also. The advantage of learning Hindi at a comparatively early age was that it would help the learner to develop a national outlook.

AMENDMENTS.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY moved the following amendment to the Resolution :—

Omit the word 'primary' and *substitute* instead, the word 'high.'

At the outset he agreed that if the Government were asked to appoint a Hindi teacher for each one of the very large number of primary schools, it